

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1876.

NO. 138.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. COFFIN, C. N. GARNER,
HARRIS & COFFIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
(With Practice in all the Courts.)

CARSON, NEVADA,
(Office in Knicker's Building.)

H. B. COSSITT,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND

NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 28 Virginia Street, Reno,
V. 2-812

W. BERGMAN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Reno, Washoe County, Nevada
OFFICE—Second streets, next door to Webster
& Knicker's law office.
V. 2-214

WILLIAM CAIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—West side of Virginia street, south of
Second.

S. BISHOP, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING located myself permanently at
this place, with the purpose of giving my
entire attention to practice, I am prepared to
give my promotional attention to those desiring
the same.
Particular attention given to cases in
Surgery and Diseases of Women and
Children. V. 2-114

DR. H. C. SHEETS,
The Oldest Established
Dentist in Reno.
All work performed in a neat and
satisfactory manner.

DR. H. C. SHEETS,
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OFFICE—Virginia street. V. 2-33

CHAS. W. JONES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND COLLECTOR
—FOR THE—

TOWN OF RENO.
Special attention given to Collections
and Police business from abroad.

Office with Justice of the Peace. V. 2-114
J. S. GILSON.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, RENO
Township, No. 8, Office—East side Virginia
street, opposite Union Block,
RENO, NEVADA.

D. H. BARKER,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

Office with County Surveyor.
RENO, NEVADA.

C. A. HOYT,
Attorney-at-Law,
RENO, NEVADA.
OFFICE—Virginia street. V. 2-114

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PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT
—AND—
DRAUGHTSMAN.

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER AND SHINGLE MANUFACTURING
MACHINERY.
CENTRAL HOUSE, RENO, NEVADA.
V. 2-114

R. M. KIDDE, J. L. DREYER,
Member Pacific Stock Exchange,
RIOUET & BEYEA.
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
State and City Securities, Mining
stocks and bonds bought and sold
satisfactorily on commission.

Room 2, 200 Pine Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
V. 2-114

J. C. SMYLES,
SURVEYOR and DISTRICT RECORDER
—OF—
Peevins Mining District, Washoe Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office, Peevins. P. O. Post office
DEPUTIES.

R. WICKES, Peevins
J. H. HARKEN, Brooklyn
D. M. BARKER, U. S. Mineral Deputy.

MEAT MARKETS.

THE WOOLKUE MARKET,
Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

NORTON & CO., Proprietors.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

HAVING REPURCHASED THIS OLD AND
well-known market, we will continue to
furnish the very best.

MUTTON,

BEEF,

VEAL,

PORK.

etc., to be procured in the State. Having
adequate facilities for the purchase of stock, we can
and will sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at
the

Lowest Market Rates!

By square dealing and close attention to busi-
ness, we expect to merit and receive our share of
patronage. NORTON & CO.,
Reno, July 31, 1875.

RENO MARKET,
ON
Commercial Row,

(One Door East of Masonic Hall.)

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, VEAL,

LAMB AND SAUSAGE.

Of every description known in this market.

HAM, BACON AND LARD.

Prepared under the supervision of the
Proprietors. V. 2-114

Meat delivered to all parts of the city free
of charge.

RUNE & SCHAFER.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

G. H. FOGG ANNOUNCES TO THE PUB-
LIC that he has opened a

MAT MARKET,

ON
Commercial Row,

(At, Virginia and Sierra Sts.)

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK,

VEAL,

And SAUSAGES. (In season.)

GEO. H. FOGG,

J. L. MCFARLIN.

Manufacturer of

QUARTZ, FREIGHT and FARM

WAGONS.

ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, SPRING WAG-
ONS, Duck Boards and Slatkins made and
repaired.

HARD WOOD AND IRON AXLES FOR SALE

Agent for the

Chicago Thimble Stein Wagon.

NEVADA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

(Opposite Masonic Hall.)

SPEDALITY: REPAIRING FINE WATCHES, & CLOCHES.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE in every particu-
lar, and prices reasonable.

GIVE ME A TRIAL, V. 2-114

I. FREDERICK.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC NOT
to trust my wife, ANNIE WICKES, on my
account as I will not pay any bills of her con-
tracting.

RENO, Feb. 12, 1876.

THOS. FORBES.

FOR FINE JOB PRINTING CALL

at this office.

DRUGS.

POULTRY, ETC.

POULTRY, FISH & FRUIT STORE

C. A. SIMMONS,

Virginia Street, Reno.

RENO, NEVADA.

WILL. T. FRANK.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

For President of the United States:

D. H. BRISTOW,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

One or two of our Republican exchanges have been tendering advice to the Republican State Central Committee to govern its action on the 16th inst. We hope that all will speak out plainly, without reservation of any kind, offering such suggestions as will best benefit the party. We have no hesitancy in asserting that to great extent our action as a member of that Committee will be guided by the prevailing sentiment of the papers of the party. We recognize that personal feelings should not be allowed full sway, when the vital interests of the party is concerned. The call that has been made declares that it is for the purpose of selecting the delegates to the National Convention. There is nothing decided about this. And when the question is brought up in the meeting the members will be very apt to thoroughly discuss the proposition. As for us we have no desire that the Committee shall arrogate extraordinary powers, nor do we believe there is any such intention. Heretofore it has been deemed expedient, and it has been the custom, for the Committee to select the delegates, instead of calling a Convention, thereby creating expense, and making a political campaign of half a year's length. These are no doubt the motives which actuated the Chairman and Secretary in drawing up the call as it reads. We favor a Convention. The policy of this paper has been to aid the rank and file in expressing their sentiments, and prevent a select few from manipulating the organization. Such latter course has enabled selfish politicians and designing demagogues to retain and maintain control of the machinery greatly to the detriment of the party, for it has been by such action that disaffection has been so often created, and the result has been shown by the ballot box. That policy which gives the people the best show is the policy for us, and therefore we are in favor of a Convention being called, and it shall not only be the duty of such Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, but it shall also be the duty of such Convention to nominate its candidates for Supreme Judge, for Congress, and the Presidential Electors. We are in favor, too, of basing the apportionment of representation to the Convention, on the united vote of the Republicans and Independents, as shown by the last election returns. We desire to be just and liberal to those erratic individuals, few in number, though they were, who wandered away thoughtlessly. Those prodigal sons will come back to us if assured of fair treatment. Let us forget and forgive the past and welcome them with open arms. They will gladly return to the fold and join with us against our common enemy.

ONE FOR BRISTOW.—A dispatch from Evanston, Wyoming Territory, under date of March 6th, says: The Republican Territorial Convention met here to-day and organized by electing George W. Clegg of Cheyenne, President and D. R. Clay of Carbon, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected to represent Wyoming Territory in the National Republican Convention: J. M. Clegg and William Hinton as delegates and J. W. Meldrum and Frank Wolcott as alternates. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Bristow for President.

The revolution in Northern Mexico under Diaz is assuming formidable proportions, and the citizens of Matamoras and other border towns are greatly alarmed, and numbers are fleeing to the American side of the Rio Grande for protection.

PINCHBACK.

A vote has at last been taken in the U. S. Senate on the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, and the result is that he is refused admittance. The following are the proceedings:

The question being on the amendment of Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that the resolution should read, "Resolved, That P. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873," it was agreed to—ayes, 32; noes, 29, as follows:

Ayes—Bayard, Caperton, Christian, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Gordon, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kieran, Key, McCrory, McDonald, Maxey, Merriam, Merrill of Maine, Merrill of Vermont, Newbold, Paddock, Randolph, Sampson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—32.

Noes—Allison, Anthony, Bentwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling, Conover, Crispin, Darrow, Ferry, Frothingham, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West and Windom—29.

Booth, Wadleigh, Goldthwaite and Dawes, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Alcorn, Oglesby, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton and Wright, who would have voted "No." Those not voting were Burnside and Robertson.

The question then being on the resolution as amended, it was agreed to—ayes 32, noes 29—the ayes and noes being taken and recorded as above.

While the vote was being taken Pinchback was on the floor of the Senate and stood near the entrance of one of the cloak-rooms. As the roll call proceeded he manifested some nervousness and soon after the vote was announced left the chamber.

A Great National Work.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the standard history of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but it is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American continent down to the present time. It traces the evidences of that mysterious race, the first occupants of our country, and gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyage of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the final occupation and conquest of the land by England, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and, we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for independence, are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution, the establishment of the Union, the course of events until the breaking out of the second war with England, and a full and comprehensive account of that war and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the civil war, follow in their order. The history of the civil war is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth. The author pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lesson which they teach, and appealing to neither passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his countrymen to sustain his views. This book contains an appendix, giving an account of the approaching Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, hand-some octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood, of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithograph engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

The Committee on Judiciary has fully completed articles of impeachment against Belknap. There are twenty specifications of money received at different times from Marsh, Marsh has fled the country.

The London Times compliments General Grant upon his nomination of R. H. Dana as Minister to England.

THE DENVER BOARD OF TRADE

Importance of Publishing Reports of the Board of Trade.

[From the Denver News.]

Under this head nothing can be said more patent to the subject than extracting from the speech of Gov. Evans, at the annual election. He said:

The publication of the reports of the Denver Board of Trade have done more to call attention to Denver's advantages for trade and the great natural resources of the Territory, upon which her prosperity depends, than any other one agency. And this because its statistics are carefully compiled, published in permanent form, and command the general confidence. It is now two years since any report has emanated from its authority. With all the wonderful growth in commerce, manufactures, building and population, it is a fact that the latest compilation of her statistics is now two years old. In any statement in regard to the population and business of the city, we are unable to do better than to quote that old last report of the Board of Trade. And yet all of our old citizens know that Denver has not at any time ceased her rapid growth since 1870, when the first locomotive reached us. Although her relative growth was perhaps more rapid in 1873, before the crisis, it is doubtful if the actual increase was more than it has been in the last two years. And this when almost every city east of us has actually been at a standstill from the effect of the terrible financial crisis that has swept over all the civilized world.

Nor has the growth of Denver been without a reasonable and apparent cause. All around her the mining districts, the towns and communities with which she carries on her extensive traffic, have been prosperous. I instance Boulder City and the mining districts of Boulder county; the Gilpin and Clear Creek county mines and especially Fairplay and Alma and their surroundings; Las Animas, Colorado Springs, Trinidad, and especially that wonderfully rich mineral region called San Juan. All have prospered and a large portion of them have actually come into existence during the past two years.

INFLUENCE OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Trade of Denver has, since its organization in the Fall of 1867, inaugurated and completed some of the most important undertakings which were of vital interest to the industries of Colorado. Through the united efforts of the members, the Denver Pacific railway was completed, which was the stepping stone to the present prosperity of our young and growing city, and stimulated all of the varied industries throughout the Territory. Through the agency of the Board, it can be safely said, we are indebted for every mile of railway in Colorado to-day.

The Board has always been active in fostering and assisting any worthy enterprise which has been brought to its attention that would benefit Denver or the Territory. And in this connection there is warrant for saying to persons in other parts of the country, desirous of enlisting their knowledge and capital in manufacturing pursuits, that there is a wide field for their enterprise in Colorado, and the influence of the Board of Trade of Denver is guaranteed to such industries in getting them well established.

The year now closed has been especially noticeable for great dullness and depression in nearly all branches of business throughout the country, the natural effect of the panic of the fall of 1873, which destroyed confidence and disarranged all interests to a great extent. But it is believed that Colorado has suffered less from the effects of the panic than any other section of the country. Since the panic a large number of new industries have been started in Denver. We know that a great many new stores and manufacturing establishments, offices, etc., have been opened here during that time; and we know that notwithstanding all this, most if not all of the old and well-established houses have largely increased in the amount of their annual business. Bents, it is true, have fallen, notwithstanding all this increase of trade. But they were really too high, which stimulated a more rapid growth of building even than of trade and population. But this, instead of being a drawback to our prosperity, will actually aid it. Cheaper rents with the same trade will give large profits and will more easily turn into our business channels. Real estate, it is true, has been dull, but there has been no general decline in prices, as there has been in nearly all the cities east of us. The trouble is not the low prices of lots, but it is in the fact that real estate in Denver in the last two years has ceased to be a legal tender. But with our rates of increase in trade, buildings and population, this difficulty can not last long. Real estate must increase in its intrinsic value, with the growth of the city, and if it is stationary for a time while the city grows, it will only be the more active in its enhancement in value, and in actual sales when it again moves. There is one branch of business that will show a more wonderful increase in the business of Denver than any other, during the past two years, and it is the very best evidence of our prosperity. I mean the traffic of all the railroads entering here. Of

this increase there can be no doubt, and it could not increase without a general prosperity in the city and the country which surrounds and trades with it. If we but work together in building up our industries and promoting our public improvements, we encourage everyone who strengthens our trade, our manufacturers, our means of transportation; if we spend our time in commanding the prospects of the city instead of decrying them, there is no reason why the next shall not be the most prosperous year that Denver has ever seen. And in a few years our growth will rank us among the great cities of this great nation.

The Brooklyn Supervisors find some of the costs in the Boxcar annual suit to be as follows: Judge, \$5,000; Clerk of the Court, \$3,250; Stenographers, \$1,250; jurors fees (panel) \$858, jury fees (second panel) \$1,318; Court officers, \$4,508; meals \$1,502.75; gas, etc., \$1,000. Twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and twelve dollars, and seventy-five cents for a dispute between two men which was never settled."

THE ALTAR.

CORN—ROPE—In Reno, March 8, by Bay, Geo. W. Fitch, Daniel R. Corn, of Vacaville, Cal., to Mrs. Lydia H. Hope, of Reno.

NEW TO-DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL

AT THE

RENO OPERA HOUSE,

—ON—

Friday Evening, March 17th, 1876.

GIVEN BY

MISSES MAY AND ALICE McGINLEY,

Music by R. McGinley's String Band.

INVITATION COMMITTEE

Mark H. Morris	C. W. Jones
Morris Ash	H. P. Kelly
Patrick Hogan	J. D. Shaw
Henry Morris	C. H. Stoddard
J. Oberhauer	Frank H. Chase
John Sunderland	S. W. Gregory
H. S. Watson	W. Webster
P. C. Chase	Hankin
P. Cook	A. G. Rebar
G. S. Stinson	H. N. Davidson
B. Lachman	H. B. Combs
Joe Burke	Clara Becker
S. E. Welch	Harry Bowmer
J. S. Kavanaugh	B. C. Raynor
E. A. Brown	J. Myers

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

I. Chamberlain	S. W. Gregory
R. P. M. Kelly	Mark Morris
S. S. Watson	

FLOOR MANAGER:

J. M. Peers

Tickets.....\$3.00.

CORLISS GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.—Principal place of business, Reno, Nevada.

Notice—There is due upon the following described stock of the Corliss Gold and Silver Mining Company, on account of assessment (No. 2) to be paid the 10th day of February, 1876, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	No. Cert. No. Shs.	Am't
H. H. Hogan	129	200
H. H. Hogan	30	100
H. H. Hogan	31	200
H. H. Hogan	32	200
H. H. Hogan	33	200
H. H. Hogan	34	200
H. H. Hogan	35	200
H. H. Hogan	36	200
H. H. Hogan	37	200
James Gillett	57	500
James Gillett	58	500
James Gillett	59	500
James Gillett	60	500
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James Gillett	109	

